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A. Hartleben's Kleines Statistisches Taschenbuch über alle Länder der Erde. Eleventh Year. Compiled by Prof. Dr. Friedrich Umlauf. Vienna and Leipzig, 1904.

This book of 104 pages, which may easily be slipped into a small pocket, contains the most important statistics of all nations. The countries are arranged alphabetically, and an index also makes it easy to turn to any of the information with which the book is packed.

Africa from South to North through Marotseland. By Major A. St. H. Gibbons, R.C.I. With numerous illustrations, produced from photographs and maps. Two volumes. John Lane, London and New York, 1904.

This is an account of the author's explorations and travels in Africa from 1898 to 1900. Major Gibbons's work in Africa has been done with the idea that the first purpose of pioneer exploration should be to compile an accurate map, so that scientific discoveries may be definitely located; and to give by map and letterpress such an insight into the general features of a country and its people as to help pioneers most advantageously to mature their enterprises. In both his journeys Major Gibbons kept these primary objects before him, and this is the reason why his work takes high rank among the geographical achievements of recent years. These two volumes, containing 613 pages, give the results of the most comprehensive study yet made of the wide empire of Marotseland, which occupies practically all of the upper Zambezi basin, is nearly as large as Texas, and is ruled by King Lewanika, who in thirty years has greatly increased the size and strength of his country. The king is a man of much tact as well as great power, and the Marotse are among the brightest and most promising of African peoples.

In 1895-96 Major Gibbons studied and mapped southeastern Marotseland. The principal purpose of his last journey was to carry out similar work in the remaining three-fourths of that region. His routes and those of his assistants extend over all parts of the country—too large a region for one enterprise to exhaust, but Major Gibbons has made rich contributions to our knowledge of it.

To reach Marotseland, Major Gibbons ascended the Zambezi from its mouth, and ultimately traced the river to its fountain-head, whose position he fixed. Nature, he says, has divided this fourth largest river in Africa into three sections: the lower navi-